GLENDALE—
The CITY of HOMES

THE GLENDALE EVENING NEWS

Daily Except Sunday

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF GLENDALE

GLENDALE—
The CITY of HOMES

VOL. XIII GLENDALE, (LOS ANGELES POSTOFFICE), LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CAL., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1917 51

BOND ELECTION WINS

VOTERS OF GLENDALE CAST BALLOTS FOR BETTER FIRE PROTECTION

There was sufficient interest taken in the fire bond election Tuesday to get out 1179 votes, which number represents less than one-third of the total vote in Glendale. The vote was:

For the bonds 862
Against the bonds 317

The precinct vote was as follows:

	Yes.	No.
Precinct No. 1 (voting place, Third street and Glendale avenue)	179	54
Precinct No. 2 (voting place 129 South Maryland)	235	30
Precinct No. 3 (voting place 316 South Brand)	164	124
Precinct No. 4 (voting place 775 South Brand)	130	59
Precinct No. 5 (voting place 216 West Colorado boulevard)	120	50
Precinct No. 6 (voting place Columbus and Arden)	34	....
Totals	862	317

The voters at precinct No. 6 are residents of the recently annexed territory to Glendale, and they showed their appreciation of being a part of Glendale by voting 100 per cent for the bonds. The members of the election board at this precinct were all ladies.

The apparatus to be purchased is substantially as follows:

1 pumping engine	$11,000.00
2,000 feet fire hose for new truck	2,000.00
200 feet one-inch chemical hose	120.00
400 ft. 1½-inch fire hose	340.00
Pumps installed on present apparatus	1,500.00
1 light service car with 20-gallon chemical tank and other equipment	1,500.00
2 Siamese connections	60.00
Partitions and furniture for station	300.00
Miscellaneous nozzles, tips and tools	180.00
Total	$17,000.00

The members of a citizens' publicity committee who worked very dilligently in favor of the bonds were Jesse E. Smith, W. B. Kirk, W. T. Sprowls, George H. Bentley and Dr. Henry R. Harrower. Of course these gentlemen were given substantial assistance by other citizens.

COMSTOCKS GIVE HOUSE WARMING

Dr. D. D. Comstock and Mrs. Comstock, who is Dr. Belle Wood Comstock, formerly of 212 North Isabel street, gave a house warming at their home on Mountain street, Pasadena, on Tuesday evening, at which a large number of guests from Glendale were present. Dr. Comstock was formerly the superintendent of the Glendale Sanitarium, and a whole truck load of guests, some 16 or 18, went from the sanitarium, as well as many other motor parties. Other guests were physicians and friends from Los Angeles and the towns about, forty or fifty being present A very jolly evening was spent, with a great bonfire outside as part of the interesting program. Inside, a big fire burned in the fireplace, adding cheer to a very genuine house warming in all the good old term implies of social enjoyment. A pleasing musical program was given. Miss Gertrude Champlain played and Miss Susine Wessels gave a beautiful violin solo. Dr. Harrower also gave several readings. Refreshments were served of pumpkin pie and other seasonable delicacies. An unusually good time was reported by all the guests.

WAR RELIEF AND RECREATION

Thursday, November 1, at 10 o'clock, the Red Cross war relief and recreation committee of the Tuesday Afternoon Club will hold its regular meeting at the home of Mrs. Daniel Campbell, North Glendale. Red Cross members of the Tuesday Afternoon Club are invited to enjoy these delightful meetings on the first and third Thursdays of each month.

PRAYER MEETING TONIGHT

Tonight a prayer meeting will be held at the Congregational church, the first since the revival services. Mr. McCrea, who has long been connected with Red Cross work, having been prominent in the organization in China for some time before his residence in Glendale, where he has taken such an active part, will lead the meeting in the absence of Rev. Willisford. He will be assisted by the choir.

HAWKINS MAKES GOOD

GLENDALE BOY ATTRIBUTES ADVANCEMTNT TO TRAINING IN G. U. H. S.

Walter Hawkins, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Hawkins, 724 West Eighth street, and a graduate of Glendale Union high school in 1917, is making good in the aero branch of Uncle Sam's service, in which he enlisted about four months ago. Walter is new stationed at the Hempstead aviation field, on Long Island, with the 23d Aero Squadron. In a letter to his father he tells of his promotion to sergeant of the first class. Writing, October 24, he says:

"Something important happened for me today. The list of promotions in the 23d squadron was made public and put on the bulletin board. I am now sergeant, first class. I took the examination with seven other men on the 13th. There was the sergeant major of the squadron, first sergeant, supply sergeant, two field sergeants and the mess sergeant took the examination with Corporal Oelke and myself. I was only given three hours' notice that I could take the exam. I would never have passed it had it not been for my high school course, as the questions were almost identical with what I had had in physics.

"No one can take the examination without a written recommendation from a commissioned officer. I got one easily from the engineering officer. Oelke and I took the exam in competition with sergeants who had two weeks in which to study, so I think we made a real achievement. Here is the rank of the men in an aero squadron: Enlisted men—Private, salary $30 per month; first class private, $33; corporal, $36; sergeant, $44; sergeant, first class, $51; master signal electrician, $85. Commissioned officers — First lieutenant, $150; captain, $250; major, $350; colonel, about $600. I am now holding the next to the highest rank for an enlisted man in an aero squadron, so I am feeling proud. At present there are no master signal electricians in our squadron, so I am second to none.

"All the sergeants are ordering their own uniforms, as issued clothes are punk, so I will probably get one. Set me back $25, I think. I will have to study pretty hard after today, as the first sergeant of our squadron is a man who has had 21 years in the army and we both hold the same rank."

DR. HARROWER ADDRESSES PUPILS

Dr. Henry R. Harrower, in an address to the high school students in Tuesday's assembly, rendered a characteristically strong denunciation of the cigarette. He made strong points in favor of his contention by quotations from Thomas A. Edison and Henry Ford, and recommended young people to read Mr. Ford's book on the cigarette, which he offers to distribute free to those interested.

Dr. Harrower states that nicotine has a very harmful effect on the adrenal glands, the proper functioning of which is so important to the developing youth. Tobacco heart is very common among youthful cigarette smokers. He made a strong patriotic appeal for the conservation and proper direction of all national resources. Let the labor and the wealth of this land produce only that which will aid us to win this war for justice, freedom and democracy, but, above all, let us conserve the greatest of all our resources—the youth of our land.

BILLY JUSTEMA ENTERTAINS

Billy Justema, the 12-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. William Justema, of 304 South Central avenue, entertained on Tuesday evening with a Halloween party for ten of his classmates. The young men and ladies all came masked and attired in gorgeous Halloween costumes. The affair was in the nature of a barn party held, according to the custom of the present, in the garage, and grinning pumpkins and jack o' lanterns were used most effectively. Halloween games and story telling occupied the evening, winding up with a ghost dance around a huge bonfire. Two tables were spread with the usual Halloween goodies, and the young people departed about 10 o'clock after having had a very happy evening.

COLORADO BOULEVARD P.-T. A

The Colorado Boulevard P.-T. A. will meet Thursday, November 1, at the school building at 3:15 p. m. The speaker will be Mr. H. S. Upjohn, superintendent of visual education, Los Angeles county. Subject: "Picture Machines in the School." Music and refreshments. You are invited to be present.

WILL REDOUBLE DOCK GUARDS

GOVERNMENT FEARS REPETITION OF BIG BALTIMORE INCENDIARY DOCK FIRES

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

WASHINGTON, October 31.—Precautions that guards for every munitions and grain dock in the country be doubled following the big fire at Baltimore this morning. The government sees danger of further fires and explosions at government munitions storehouses, mills and elevators. The death list at Baltimore is expected to reach 15. One arrest has already been made and more are expected shortly.

WIN $60,000,000 SUIT

DODGE BROTHERS COMPANY IS SUCCESSFUL IN CASE AGAINST HENRY FORD

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

DETROIT, October 31.—Dodge Bros. won their $60,000,000 suit against Henry Ford asking an injunction to prevent the building of a smelter plant with the 1916 profits and asking that the profits be distributed to the stockholders.

SHIPPING BOARD MAKES BIG PLANS FOR 1918

WILL TURN OUT 7,500,000 TONS NEXT YEAR IN ANSWER TO ALLIES' CALL FOR AMERICAN SHIPS

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

WASHINGTON, October 31.—In answer to the Allies' call for 6,000,000 tons of new American shipping in 1918, Sherman Hurley of the U. S. shipping board announces that the country's yards will deliver 7,500,000. Between now and March it is expected that 1,000,000 tons will be turned out. In 1916 only 755,00 tons were built.

ITALIANS RETREAT IN ORDER

RETIREMENT TO PREPARED POSITIONS CONTINUES ROME OFFICIAL STATEMENTS SAY

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

ROME, October 31.—The Italian retreat to prepared positions continues in orderly fashion, official statements say. The bravery of the Italian defenders is permitting the redisposition of the Italian troops. Various engagements are reported.

BALTIMORE FIRE LOSS $5,000,000

POLICE ASSERT BLAZE THAT DESTROYED BALTIMORE & OHIO DOCKS DUE TO PRO-GERMAN AGENTS

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

BALTIMORE, October 31.—Twelve men are unaccounted for and the damage will reach beyond $5,000,000 in the fire that swept the Baltimore & Ohio piers here this morning, according to the latest reports. Secret operative police assert that pro-German agents are responsible for the fire, probably. The second blaze sprang up at Riverside more than ten miles from the burning piers. A steamship was burned and sank to the bottom of the harbor and two members of the crew were unaccounted for. Quantities of munitions were exploded and immense quantities of food destroyed. The railroad places the total loss at $5,000,000.

AID ITALY TO WITHSTAND INVASION

FRENCH AND BRITISH RUSH TROOPS WHILE U. S. SENDS MONEY, MUNITIONS AND FOOD

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

PARIS, October 31.—The French and British armies are rushing to the aid of the Italians. Paris expects one of the greatest battles of the war to be fought on the Italian plain.

WASHINGTON, October 31.—Gigantic supplies of munitions, fuel and food are being rushed to help Italy stem the Teutonic invasion. The government is extending $230,000,000 credit to Italy today.

PLOT TO KILL U. S. SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

MEMPHIS, Tenn., October 31.—A nation-wide plot to kill American soldiers and sailors by poisoning with vaccine serum inoculated with tetanus germs is believed to have been uncovered here this afternoon, following five deaths from tetanus traceable to vaccination.

WAR TAXES IN EFFECT TONIGHT

WASHINGTON, October 31.—After midnight tonight war taxes go into effect as follows: Phone calls on telephone messages, telegrams and radiograms costing more than 15 cents; 8 per cent on water and railroad passenger fares of more than 40 miles; 3 per cent of freight charges; 10 per cent on Pullman prices; 8 cents on each dollar of life insurance; 3 cents letter postage; 2 cents postal cards. Tobacco dealers have been collecting the war tax on tobacco for some weeks.

HALLOWEEN GAYETIES

FOR CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH CHOIR GIVEN AT HOME OF THE CHAIRMAN

A Halloween party was given on Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Blake Franklin, 1448 West Third street, as the annual entertainment for the choir of the Congregational church, of which Mr. Franklin is chairman. The house was appropriately decorated in Halloween effects, with a cleverly arranged tepee on the front porch, in which a witch with her simmering kettle made a weird appearance and condescended to tell the fortunes of the guests, all properly guarded with two white ghosts. The house was effectively lit with candles, which flickered mysteriously over the witches and ghosts assembled in ghostly silence. Masks were taken off about 9 o'clock. Prizes of beautiful, big yellow chrysanthemums were awarded for the best costumes, Mrs. F. R. Frazee winning the highest honor. Mrs. Harry Shaw of Tropico won the prize in a guessing "musical romance," and Mr. Shaw in another game played, all receiving the beautiful blossoms of the season. The remainder of the evening was spent in "community singing," interspersed with special numbers, both Mrs. Shaw and Mr. Franklin giving solos, accompanied by Mrs. L. P. Abell. Refreshments of cider and delicious home-made gingerbread were served.

PHILANTHROPIC SEWING CLUB

The Philanthropic Sewing Club of Glendale will hold an open meeting at the home of Mrs. Eugene Murman, 240 South Central avenue, on Friday, November 2, from 2 to 5 o'clock. All members and friend who are interested in the work of the club are cordially invited to be present.

Believing it might be of interest to the public to know something of the work of this worthy philanthropy, we are giving at this time a few facts and figures. The Philanthropic Sewing Club was organized about three years ago for the purpose of assisting mothers in their hour of need by furnishing them complete layettes. During this time 45 layettes have been given, through various agencies, many different nationalities of mothers being the recipients. The demand is always far in excess of the supply. In the last year $34.35 has been received and $25.28 expended by the club. Eight layettes have been given through members and friends, two through local charities and four through the Y. W. C. A. of Los Angeles, making a total of fourteen layettes given during the year from September, 1916, to September, 1917.

Much credit is due the president, Mrs. Murman, for her untiring efforts and to whose loving thoughts for others the club owes its being. The officers and members are as follows:

President—Mrs. Eugene Murman.
Vice President—Mrs. Harry Bullinger.
Secretary—Mrs. Wm. D. MacRae.
Treasurer—Mrs. Ernest Bode.

—Active Members—

Mrs. Ernest Bode.
Mrs. Harry Bullinger.
Mrs. Samuel R. Frazee.
Mrs. D. MacRae.
Mrs. A. J. Maxwell.
Mrs. Eugene Murman.
Mrs. E. Voelker.
Mrs. John Robert White.
Mrs. Edwin M. Witte.

—Associate Members—

Mrs. Alvord.
Mrs. Edgar Bailey.
Mrs. Clara Bullinger.
Mrs. Frances Jouromsky.
Mrs. Peters.
Mrs. G. H. Rowe.
Mrs. E. Waldrogil.
Mrs. H. W. Yarick.

BUSINESS CHANGES

The Jewel City Restaurant, opposite the City Hall, closed its doors to the public Tuesday. High cost of living and food conservation likely the cause. Merrill, the furniture man, at 918 West Broadway, went out of business a few weeks ago, the Los Angeles Board of Trade taking over the stock and selling it out in bulk to the highest bidder. H. H. Faries, of the Men's Shop, in the Central building, near the Pacific Electric depot, went into the hands of the Board of Trade two weeks ago. Conservation of gents' furnishing goods likely the cause. Sherman, the tailor, located in the Bentley-Shoeneman Lumber Company's building, moved out the first of the week. Thus the changes go on.

The above changes do not, however, interfere with the progress of the city, for there still remain a hundred or more good, substantial business firms who are ever ready to serve the wants of a loyal people.

THE WAR IN FRANCE

SHOE MANUFACTURER TELLS OF HIS VISIT TO THE FRENCH FIGHTING FRONT

Lewis A. Crossett, the well known shoe manufacturer of Boston, thrilled the members of the Merchants' Club in that city the other night with an account of his 300-mile journey along the battle front in France, and told them the absorbing story of the work of the Young Men's Christian Association at the front.

Mr. Crossett began by saying that his only excuse for being there at all was that he realized that they were all interested in the boys they were sending across the ocean to take part in the war, and that they had come there to listen to any report which he might make as to what he had seen while performing his task in France.

Thrilling Reception

"I landed in Bordeaux," he proceeded, "on the Fourth of July, going abroad to take part in the work of the Y. M. C. A. The reception we received along the river front while sailing up to the city was something that would make any American proud.

"The American flag was everywhere displayed, and as the steamer passed the people came out and cheered. We were met by 200 or 300 Red Cross workers and 26 of our secretaries. As we passed through the streets people came out, men took off their hats and the populace cheered. We felt that we were having a wonderful and genuine welcome from the people of France, and that they were glad to see us come. It was a sad sight when we reached Paris, for we were impressed by the change that had taken place since we were there previously. In the hotels only a part of the rooms were in use. In the Champs Elysees Palace Hotel, usually the scene of much style, there was only one porter in the office and five waiters in the dining room. It was the same in the Continental and most of the other hotels. The rooms were dark, the hallways were dark, and there was very little light.

Air Raid on First Night

"The first two nights we spent in Paris the Germans paid us the compliment of an air raid, of which notice was given by the fire engines rushing through the city sounding their sirens, bidding everybody to take refuge in the cellars. Most of the people responded by rushing out into the balconies or to the street.

"As you passed up the Champs Elysees you noticed that most of the buildings were occupied as hospitals. You could see the patients in their blue uniforms or looking out of the windows, or perhaps you could see the heads of the beds near the windows. As we attempted to get on to the subway trains or the omnibuses we often had to stop to help the crippled soldiers with their crutches and see that they were comfortably seated and then help them off again. It was not an uncommon sight to see soldiers with only one arm wheeling in a little carriage a comrade who had lost both legs. We were reminded in many ways of the burden which this war has brought on the French people. We did not see a single woman in anything but the plainest black. We saw not a single dress suit or tuxedo, and nothing in France in the way of entertainment or theaters.

Everybody Has Felt War

"We saw mostly soldiers and elderly men who expressed their feelings by saying: 'We are weary of the war.' They have stood the strain for three years. They have lost heavily of their relatives in this great area where the armies have moved. Their homes have been destroyed and everybody has felt the hand of this great war upon them. They were glad to see the Americans—glad and yet sorry to see us. It was hard to understand just what their feelings were.

"In all northern France the patrol and police work is done by English soldiers. You hardly see a French soldier in that district. Many of the people said, 'The English have taken the country and will never give it up again.' Imagine Boston with a French army patroling the city and taking the law into their hands.

"Imagine that being done by a people whose language we could not speak. Naturally there was a feeling against them, and so they were glad to see us and sorry. They would like to have done this work themselves, but they realized that they could not do it; consequently they welcomed us. All expressed this feeling at the time I arrived in France. There was a great deal of talk among the soldiers about their not being able to go through another winter. We had one of our little French foyers that was

(Continued on Page 4)

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GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1917

NOT IN WAR YET

If you think this country is really in the war yet, just compare the conditions of civilian life in every other belligerent country. This is the only country in or near the war where life is going on much as it did before. We are eating the same food, or as good, much as it did before. We are eating the same food, wearing the same clothes, driving or dodging the same automobiles, buying the same things in the same stores, engaging in the same occupations and amusements, and generally conducting ourselves as if the war were an interesting astronomical phenomenon, visible through a telescope, but otherwise none of our business.

In not another country in the war do conditions even resemble these. In Europe there are no lights on the streets at night. There are no pleasure automobiles, day or night. Every person is on rations, and these rations are meager. There are no young men and few middle-aged men about. Most of the work is done by women, and the women are all working. Women plow the fields, drive the teams, act as conductors on trains and street cars, and as waiters, messengers and clerks in hotels; women run the shops and fill the factories. Every factory that can make war supplies is making them, and the people are doing without most of the things those factories made before. Every feature of the daily life of every person is determined completely by the war, and nothing is any longer "as usual." Everywhere but here, the world and the life of everyone in it has been turned upside down.

We have not yet gone so far, and we may still dream and hope that we shall not be required to do so. But if the war continues long—and no one whose opinion is worth anything now guesses less than two years—we can not expect to be exempt. The whole lives of us will be in the war, and the change to each of us will be as great as it is to the boys who left their homes for the trenches. Then will come the test. The boys at the front will not flinch. They will know that they are in the war. But unless we know it better than we know it now, we shall flinch. And if we flinch we will fail.

We need not fear for the result. The American people are slow to arouse and much of our half-assimilated, not-yet-American population is slow to unite. But we do wake up, after a while, and we do get together, after a while. We have done it partly now, and we shall do the rest.—Monrovia News.

OUR SAMMIES UNDER FAMOUS CHASSEURS

American troops now receiving instruction in modern warfare on French soil have as their instructors a division of the famous French Chasseurs, including even a regiment of Chasseurs Alpins.

The Americans the thus in the hands of one of the most famous "corps d'elite" of the entire French Army. The Chasseurs and, above all the Chasseurs Alpins, are amongst the few military bodies of Europe who have a tradition to live up to and an "esprit de corps" to maintain that keeps them at all times "up on their toes." The "pep" that results from this they have too the faculty of instilling in others.

These "Chasseurs a Pied" or light foot soldiers have distinguished themselves in all campaigns in which they have participated. In the present war as a corps d'elite they have distinguished themselves particularily on the Yser, at Verdun, on the Somme, on the Hartmannswillerkopf and on the Linge.

There is only one flag for all Chasseurs battalions. It is already decorated for military valor with the Legion of Honor the Medaille Militaire and the Croix de Guerre. The flag passes from battalion to battalion at regular intervals with a fixed and elaborate military ceremony.

The "esprit de corps" of the Chasseurs is already being instilled by them into the new American troops to such an extent that there is little doubt but the American army will take on many of the military qualities of this famous body. The Chasseur officers are enthused over the manner in which the Americans take to the dash, discipline and military spirit of their own troops, and the Americans in turn are no less proud of having such a famous and crack corps to be their instructors.

UNCLE SAM PAYS THRIFT DIRECTORS DOLLAR A YEAR

Twenty years ago Frank A. Vanderlip arrived in Washington to be private secretary to Lyman J. Gage, at that time Secretary of the Treasury.

Today Vanderlip, president of the largest bank in the United States, and the directing genius in corporations of world wide prowess, commanding a salary running way up in the thousands, is on Uncle Sam's payroll at $1 per year.

Vanderlip is chairman of the War Savings Committee which will wage a nation wide crusade for thrift beginning next December. He is planning to sell $2,000,000,000 worth of war-saving certificates in denominations as low as $5.

He says he is going to hang onto his dollar a year job "until the war is won."

BIGGEST FOOD PROBLEM

Most business men and city officials do not realize that the biggest food problem now confronting the United States is the problem of distribution. Patriotic appeals have been made to the farmers to produce more food, and the farmers have responded splendidly. There is every indication that this year's production of most crops will be greatly in excess of that of previous years. But a large portion of this production—a criminally large portion—is going to rot on the ground and en route unless more adequate market facilities are developed very rapidly and on a large scale.—American City.

Free speech! In this easy going republic how many crimes have been committed in thy name!

MANY ILLITERATES IN COUNTRY

Five and a half million people of the United States are illiterate. This figure includes only those more than ten years of age who are unable to read or write. In making this report Uncle Sam's bureau of education explains that this condition is due largely to the foreign elements and our limited capacity to meet their needs.

MUST BE

"I'm really worried about my wife."

"What's the matter?"

"I don't know. There must be something radically wrong with her because she says she isn't taking the slightest interest in the new styles."—Detroit Free Press.

NATION'S CAPITAL BECOMES "MILDLY DRY" TONIGHT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The first national capital in history goes "dry" at midnight tonight.

Under an act approved during the last session of Congress, all saloons, wholesale liquor houses, restaurants and clubs must discontinue the sale of intoxicants before 12:01 a. m., November 1. Between 300 and 400 establishments are affected.

Liquor can be imported into the District, however, without going to the trouble to fill out an application blank or permit. Congressmen from "dry" states who like a little "snifter" occasionally saw to that when the law was passed.

Police regulations are strict as to "clubs" and other methods commonly used in "dry" territory to evade the law. But in a private residence—or a congressman's office for that matter—all the liquor a man can use may be kept.

With the nation s capital under control, "drys" are planning to press their campaign for countrywide prohibition with renewed vigor at the coming session of Congress. They barely missed success last session.

With the District of Columbia dry, a question of social niceties arises. Will state dinners be dry, as in Bryan's grape juice days? Will President Wilson give up the Scotch highballs he enjoys after a game of golf? Neither the President nor Secretary of State Lansing are teetotalers. The capital is watching to see if they regard the action of Congress as establishing or pronouncing a matter of public sentiment and usage.

Washington has had its share of famous bars. There was Shoomakers, which shared with Hancok's the bacchanalism affections of one of the masters of American drinking, Daniel Webster. The gin rickey was invented in Shoomaker's during the early nineties by Col. Joe Rickey of St. Louis.

Washington's most famous drinking bout was when Andrew Jackson was elected President. Jackson, when he got to Washington, remembered the men who put him there and invited "all the boys" to the White House for his inauguration. They came, in galluses and high, hobnailed shoes.

On the lawn were vast tubs of champagne. They liked it almost as well as their own Bourbon. A Boston historian of the day called it a disgraceful mob.

During Cleveland's second administration some of his most enthusiastic admirers got so intoxicated in a bar in the capital that prohibition sentiment got its first start in Washington. A movement was started to drive King Rum from the Capitol building. For years the movement made little or no progress. As pressure grew more determined the House took to adopting resolutions which by agreement would be held up by the Senate.

But about a decade ago the Senate got beyond control of the leaders and out from the Capitol went liquor.

THE PRESS AND THE LOAN

Those "wise ones" who have been contending that the publishers' effort to obtain paid advertising for the Liberty loan campaign was merely an attempt to sell advertising space to the government, should open their eyes to the manner in which the newspapers have rallied to the support of the second loan. If a comparison were made it would show that even more space is being given to this bond issue than was accorded the first one. Publishers have not changed their opinion. They still believe that the government could use advertising space just as effectively as they can use guns and ammunition, but since the government has not seen fit to invest in newspaper space, newspapers and magazines feel none the less liable in their patriotic duty. All restrictions as to space were lifted last week by the newspapers wherever Liberty loan stories were concerned. Secretary McAdoo's addresses in the West have been carried at length, local activities have been reported to the minutest detail and every editor in the country has contributed editorially to the urging of bond buying. The press is on the firing line for any service that will tend to bring success in the war to the allies, and it will not let up in its efforts until every phase of the government's various campaigns have been successfully consummated.—Monrovia News.

LESS DANGER

"Hi, be careful there!" cried the foreman of the munition works. "Handle that stuff more carefully, you!"

"What's wrong wid it?" asked Cassidy, who had hold of it with Casey.

"Don't you know," replied the foreman, "that some of that same powder exploded last month an' blowed up ten men?"

"Shure, that couldn't happen now," replied Cassidy, "fur there's only two av us here!"

Studebaker Used Car Bargains

The following cars are Standard Rebuilt Studebaker Cars.

4-cylinder Studebaker Touring Car, new top, 5 excellent tires, repainted, fully equipped and in good mechanical condition. Price, $725.00

1 4-cylinder Studebaker touring car, new top, repainted, good tires in excellent shape. A great bargain. Price, $700.00

1 6-cylinder, 7-passenger Studebaker with new tires, accessories, etc. Price, $900.00

1 50 H. P. 6-cyl. Mitchell, 5 Pass. Touring Car, self starter. In fine mechanical condition. Price, $300.00

All the above cars are Standard Rebuilt, have self-starters, electric light, and are in excellent mechanical condition. Demonstration given. Convenient terms if desired. Call and look them over.

Packer & Roman

Cor. Brand and Colorado
Home Blue 200 Sunset 234

What's Good for My Cold?

ANSWER:

Santox Cold Tablets

for la grippe colds. Santox Pine and Eucalyptus Balsam for a stubborn cough and pain in the chest. McLaren's Cerate applied to the chest will help.

Keep feet warm with a good hot water bottle, all of which may be had at your home druggist's.

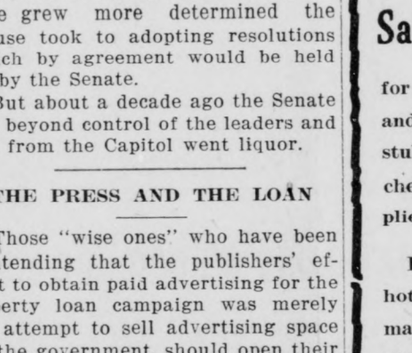
Glendale Pharmacy

S. S. ELLIOTT, Prop r.

Cor. Broadway & Glendale Ave.

Phones 146.

FREE DELIVERY.



ECONOMIZE And Do Your Sewing

These machines are guaranteed for ten years

Drop Head Singer	$15.00	Drop Head Wheeler & Wilson	15.00
Drop Head White	12.00	Drop Head Singer	12.00
Drop Head Standard	15.00	New Home	4.00
Drop Head New Home	12.00	2 Domestics, each	3.00
Drop Head Stencil	10.00	AND OTHERS	
Drop Head Minnesota	8.00		

—New White Rotary on display. Phone Glendale 1117-J and have one sent to you.

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1007 West Broadway. Glen. 105

CLASSIFIED ADS

FOR SALE

REAL BARGAINS

SINGER S. M., latest model	$35.00
SHOW CASE, Glass, 4 feet	25.00
ELECTRIC MOTOR, G. E.	12.50
CHEESE WEIGHER, cutter	10.00
DESK, big, roll top	22.50
COUNTERS, 4, sizes, per foot	50c
BABY BUGGY, good, for	5.50
DRESSER, very large MIRROR	30.00
CHIFFONIER, G. O., French M	20.00
OIL STOVE, Perfection, 3 bu.	12.00

All above used goods are in perfect order. We rent Invalid Wheel Chairs and Tables, Lace Curtain Holders and other Things. Call at 417 Brand blvd. or Tel. Glendale 40. 49t6

FOR SALE—New 1918 five-passenger Ford, never been used. Phone Glendale 962-R this evening or Friday. 51t1

GOING AWAY—To sell at once, oak library table, $8; cretonne fireside rocker, $6; oak arm rocker, $2.50; white chair and rocker, $2 for the two. 1225 Chestnut st. 51t2*

FOR SALE—Fifty young Leghorn hens, beginning to lay. Phone Glendale 316. 49t3

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Two acres four-year-old lemons, five-room bungalow furnished. Dean & Co., Tujunga. Phone Sunland 126. 47t6*

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—New Swiss chalet in Casa Verdugo, east front, high and dry, with lots of flowers and beautiful view. Will make easy terms and consider 1917 auto, in first class condition. 1315 Campbell street. Phone Glendale 678-M. 37tf

FOR SALE—Ford truck, in good mechanical condition; reasonable. Packer & Roman, corner Brand and Colorado. Phone Glendale 234. 34tf

FOR SALE—New as well as used furniture at city prices. Goods bought. Agent for Acorn gas ranges, Simmons beds, linoleum. Curtain stretchers for sale or rent. Glenn B. Porter, 1220 West Broadway. Phone Glendale 1255-M. 16t25

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Pneumauxetor for enlarging and strengthening the lungs, $10; pair Queen & Co. field glasses, case and strap, cost $27, sell for $13; also pair Lemaire aluminum opera glasses, sell for $7. Tel. Glendale 627-R. 30tf

FOR SALE—Cowan sells only good alfalfa ranches in Tulare, Fresno and Kern counties. Some choice bargains in improved 40 and 80-acre places. Can use some clear Glendale property as part payments on some of these. E. D. Cowan, 146 S. Central ave., Glendale 1174M. 24tf

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Three-room modern cottage. Inquire at 1438½ West Broadway. 49t3

FOR RENT—Desk room for rent to desirable party; in prime location. Calvin Whiting, 410 S. Brand boulevard. 49t3

FOR RENT—Five-room modern house. Apply 1627 Oak st. 50t3*

FOR RENT—A chicken ranch; 5 room house, $15 per month. Inquire 536 Acacia avenue, Tropico. Phone Glendale 475-J. 19tf

FOR RENT—Unfurnished double flat, garage, 432-434 Franklin court. $16. Water paid. Phone F 5984 or Main 4801 Los Angeles. 17tf

FOR RENT—In California apartments, conveniently located, 415½ Brand Boulevard, 4-room apartments completely furnished. Also 2-room suite with or without housekeeping privileges. 301tf

WANTED

WANTED—A piano to rent. Glendale 534-J. 50t2

WANTED—Sewing for children. House dresses a specialty. 1628 Vine St. Call Mrs. R. E. Wilson after 5 o'clock. 16tf.

WANTED—Girls to work in laundry. Glendale Laundry, Arden and Columbus. 49tf

LOST

LOST—Female English bull puppy, brindle color. Reward. 315 N. Maryland ave. Telephone Glendale 1387-W. 51t1*

Conservatism has hit the ranchers as well as others. A few years back the saving of the straw from the bean crops was never given a second consideration. It was considered as so much waste that had to be cleared off the fields before another crop could be planted. Now it is saved and baled, the same as timothy, alfalfa and other hays, and sold. In most cases the bean straw has been sold for enough to pay for the threshing of the bean crop, so that it has become a boon to the rancher, rather than a hindrance.

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Flower Block, over Glendale Savings Bank, Brand and Broadway

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Residence, 1641 Stocker St., Glendale. Home: Call L. A. 60866, ask for Glendale 1019; Sunset, Glendale 1019.

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Telephones: Office and Residence, Glendale 43. Office only, Home Red 113

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Osteopath, Physician and Surgeon

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Office Hours—8 to 10 a. m., 1 to 5 p. m.

Office Phone—Sunset 348. Residence Phones—Sunset 348, Home 511

Residence Phone Glendale 608-W
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Residence 318 S. Louise

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DENTIST

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Piano, Voice, Organ, Harmony

Studio, 1009½ West Broadway Glendale

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Painting, Paper Hanging and Tinting

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Good Work at Right Prices

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1917 BUICK 6

Pleasure trips specially solicited. Make up a party of four and see the beautiful country about us. Sunset phone Glendale 1549-W.

H. L. BULLINGER.

New Seven Passenger Hupmobile

For Hire—$1.50 per hour

A. P. OFFUTT, owner and driver

Long trips—Any time—Anywhere

Phone Sunset 1488 1102½ West Broadway

CALL THE

Tropico Auto Express Co.

R. O. Wildman, Prop.

For prompt, efficient service and right prices

Phone Glendale 262W; Glendale 138

TRY US—WE SELL

RUGS, FURNITURE

WINDOW SHADES, LINOLEUMS

GLENDALE HOUSEFURNISHING CO.

417 BRAND BLVD., GLENDALE, CAL.

WANTED—Young man in high school to learn to be a salesman in shoes and men's furnishings, willing to work an hour in morning, after school until 6 p. m., all day Saturday. Apply at Carney's Shoe Store, 1106 W. Broadway, Glendale. 47tf

"'Ju hear about Crosslot's hard luck last week?"

"I didn't. What's happened to him?"

"Went to town for a dollar's worth of potatoes and on the way home lost both of them."

XMAS

is some months ahead, but if you will save your

COUPONS

with every purchase at

Spohr's Drug Store

it will make buying your presents easy.

PHONE GLENDALE 156

Corner Brand and Broadway

Palace Grand Theater

TONIGHT

WM. S. HART

—IN—

"WOLF LOWRY"

—Also—

ONE REEL OF COMEDY

2 Matinee Shows on all school days at 2:15 and 3:30

1 Matinee Show on all Saturdays, Sundays and holidays at 2:30

J. H. MELLISH

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Located in the H. & A. Stationery Store, 324 S. Brand Blvd. Glendale, Cal.

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Watch and Clock Repairing

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An up-to-date line of Jewelry for the Holidays.

ENLIST NOW

If you have rental property, list it with me and receive direct results.

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1218 West Broadway

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VERDUGO RANCH

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NATURAL JERSEY MILK

Milked and Bottled on our own Farm

Coffee Cream—Whipping Cream

Night Deliveries in Glendale

Home Phone 456—2 bells

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GLENDALE BRANCH

Miss Mary E. Greenlaw

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Conservatory Credits and Diploma

1114½ West Broadway

Phone Glendale 1019

SOLDIERS

Initials embroidered on clothing and handkerchiefs, buttonholes, art embroidery, orders for knitted articles. 1411 Vine st. Phone Sunset. Glendale 627-R. 30tf

Fire Insurance

Don't pay any advance on fire insurance. Come to the H. L. Miller Co., 409 Brand blvd. Both phones. 50tf

Personals

Mrs. H. B. Newman and small son, Master Sydney, of Venice, were Tuesday guests of Mrs. G. T. Crampton at her home, 1011 Chestnut street.

On Friday evening a reception will be given at the West Glendale Methodist church for the new mnister, Rev. Crandall. Every one is invited to come and bring their friends.

Mr. and Mrs. William Cunningham, of 1562 Hawthorne street, entertained Mr. Cunningham's sister, Mrs. Maude Moore, and her daughter, Miss Katherine, of Los Angeles, at dinner on Tuesday.

Mrs. H. C. Joy, wife of Professor Joy of the high school, has been quite seriously ill for the last few days. Her present improvement seems to promise that the threatened nervous breakdown has been averted.

Fred and Ruth Sanford and Dorothy and Mildred Stanton formed a motor party to San Diego on Saturday, returning Sunday evening. They visited Russell Stanton, brother of Dorothy and Mildren, who belongs to the coast artillery.

Mrs. Salo Desky, who is still in the Sisters' Hospital in Los Angeles, was able to write a short note to Mrs. A. M. Beamon on Monday, telling of her improvement, which is slow, however, and Mrs. Desky will be unable to see any of her friends for some time yet.

Little Raymond Robison, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Robison, of 1538 Hawthorne street, has been quite ill for the last week with tonsilitis, but his little playmates will be glad to learn that the doctor has promised him that he shall be back in kindergarten before many days.

Mr. Ervin Van Osdoll, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Van Osdoll, of 253 North Central avenue, has returned from Superior, Ariz., where he has been for the last two years. He has been occupied as foreman of a mine and is now on his vacation. His plans for returning are indefinite.

Mrs. Edgar Leavitt, of 512 South Orange street, entertained as a Sunday guest Rev. Van Horn, who for the present is stopping in Pasadena. Rev. Van Horn is a returned missionary from Japan, his friendship with Mrs. Leavitt's family dating from their sojourn in Japan several years ago.

Mrs. C. Anderson, of 3537 North Griffin avenue, Los Angeles, gave a family dinner on Tuesday evening in honor of her grandson, Mr. Gilbert Anderson, and his bride. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Anderson and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Anderson, of 407 South Isabel street, parents of the groom, were her guests from Glendale.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sharman of Santa Cruz, who, with their infant son, Robert Roxborough Sharman, have spent the last month at Hermosa Beach, were Tuesday guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Earl E. Hitchcock, 1409 West Colorado. Mr. and Mrs. Sharman will leave in their machine on Wednesday evening for Santa Cruz.

A large congregation enjoyed the special Episcopal peace services held at the Odd Fellows' Hall on Sunday. The services were beautiful and impressive, and special music was rendered for the occasion. The congregation as a body will attend the Alhambra Episcopal church for communion service next Sunday by special invitation of the pastor, Rev. Runkle.

Rev. Crandall, the new minister of the West Glendale Methodist church, and his family greeted with great joy the arrival of their household goods on Tuesday, having awaited it with some anxiety and great inconvenience for the last week. It was shipped from Santa Maria more than two weeks ago. Rev. and Mrs. Crandall will be at home from now on at the parsonage, 515 South Pacific, to all friends of the church.

The Pasadena district rally of the Woman's Home Missionary Society will be held in the First Methodist church, corner Kenwood and Third streets, on Friday, beginning at 9:30 a. m. A fine program has been arranged and the speakers are of the best. Mr. G. Bromley Oxman will deliver an address in the morning and Mr. A. Roy Moore, district superintendent, will speak in the afternoon. Miss Isabel Isgrig will whistle a solo, and Miss Margaret Lusby will sing. All are invited.

Make Christmas Cheerful for the Boys

Do your bit for the Yuletide Fund to provide boxes for Southern California's soldiers and sailors.

One Dollar puts you on the honor roll; $2 will pay for a box.

Send contributions NOW to Miss E. Richardson, Branch National Defenders Yuletide Committee, 1017 N. Broadway, Glendale.

Enclosed please find $.....

Name .....

Address .....

Be Generous DO IT NOW The Time Is Short

DRY CLEANING AND PRESSING

SPOTS NEVER COME BACK WHEN YOU HAVE YOUR CLOTHES CLEANED AND PRESSED AT

GLENDALE DYE WORKS, L. DeLONCO, Prop'r.

Phones: SS. Glendale 207; Home Blue 220. 435½ Brand Blvd.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Dopp, of 19 Piedmont Park, with their daughter and Mrs. Nellie Squires, were among the motor parties at Dead Man's Island on Sunday. They were visiting Mr. Gene Dopp, of Company 9, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dopp.

B. Y. P. U. SOCIAL

The B. Y. P. U. of the First Baptist church gave a unique Halloween social in the basement of the church on Tuesday evening. The evening was spent in games and a pleasant time was enjoyed by all. Refreshments were served during the evening of apples, peanut, doughnuts and punch. The decorations were exceptionally pretty, a "woodsy" effect being obtained by the use of eucalyptus boughs, while the leaves were strewn over the floor to carry out the idea. The "forest" was lighted by a large full moon. A witch's cave, with the traditional kettle brewing mystery, sheltered a very realistic witch, who cleverly foretold the futures of the sixty or more young guests.

PHYSICAL CULTURE CLASS

The members of the Red Cross and recreation section of the Tuesday Afternoon Club who have joined the physical culture class made their second trip to the Y. W. C. A. in Los Angeles on Tuesday morning, where they are attending a weekly class under the personal direction of Miss Stevers, the physical director of the Y. W. C. A. Swimming lessons are included and add greatly not only to the pleasure of the day, but materially aid in this effort to keep fit, which so many women are finding it necessary to remember must be a part of the present day program of increasing demands on strength and nervous energy.

COME ONE, COME ALL

What are we going to have? A great time. A real Halloween party. Halloween games, Halloween eats and Halloween decorations. So you know it won't be dry—something doing every minute of the time.

Every young person of the 'teen age is urged to be present. You will miss something if you aren't there. Place—Christian church, corner of Colorado boulevard and Louise street. Time—Friday evening, November 2, 8 p. m.

I. O. O. F. HALLOWEEN PARTY

The Odd Fellows will give a Halloween party on Thursday evening, November 1 at the lodge rooms, corner of Third and Isabella streets, to which all members, with their wives, sweethearts, relatives and friends, are cordially invited. There is no charge and a good time socially is promised.

NAMES OF BOYS WANTED

The Yuletide committee will be grateful to persons sending names of boys in the service, wherever they may be stationed. It is the object of the committee to remember each boy with a Christmas box, so do your part by mailing names to 1017 West Broadway, Glendale, or phone Glendale 47-W. MRS. S. C. PACKER.

The first guards and regular troops as a standing army were formed by Saul in 1093 B. C.

WE ARE NOT SLACKERS

We take this occasion to thank the citizens of the Glendale community for their liberality in purchasing Liberty bonds. Our bank was morally held responsible for a stated amount of this great bond issue, and it is indeed gratifying to us that we came through, with your assistance, without being in the slackers' list.

DO YOUR BANKING WITH US

First National Bank

OF GLENDALE

Corner Brand Boulevard and Broadway

"HIKE" UP MT. LOWE

A most enjoyable "hike" was experienced by Mr. Wimmer and Mr. Bruner of Los Angeles and Robert Tower of Glendale from Saturday night to Sunday night last.

The party arrived in Altadena at 10 p. m. and walked up the Mt. Lowe car line to the beginning of the trail, which branches off from the track. It is a very bad trail, being very steep and full of ruts three and four feet deep. By the time Echo Mount was reached the moon was shining brightly and the clouds were far below.

The trail known as the Sunset was taken from there. It is three and one-third miles long and has some very fine scenery on the way. It passes close to the circular bridge. The last half is quite level and passes through a regular forest of big pines and oaks. Alpine Tavern was reached at 2 a. m., and the party was soon snoring away, wrapped in their blankets.

Before it was light the march was again resumed and the summit of Mt. Lowe was reached just in time to see the sun breaking over the top of Mt. Harvard. The clouds made the mountains look like islands rising out of the ocean. The lights and shadows in the mountains and clouds were beautiful. Mt. Wilson, Mt. Markham, San Gabriel Peak, Mt. Disappointment, Strawberry Peak and Sister Elsie all look so different from this point of view.

Breakfast was eaten, after which the boys of the party climbed to the top of San Gabriel Peak. A fine view is obtained from this point, which overlooks the headwaters of the Arroyo Seco, the west fork of the San Gabriel river; Old Baldy, North Baldy, Mt. Waterman, Strawberry Peak, Barly Flats and many other points of interest.

Dinner was eaten, which cleaned out the commissary department, and at 1 p. m. the party started down. Post cards were sent to various friends from Alpine Tavern, after which the descent was made to Echo Mount.

Among other interesting things which happened, this was one that struck two of the party as funny: Coming down Echo Mount the trail was lost and the party was coming down a landslide. Two got ahead of the other one and arrived at the trail first. They had waited quite a while and were wondering where the other one was, when they heard something come rolling down the hill. At first they thought he was taking a short way of coming down, but when the object appeared it turned out to be his knapsack. No damage was done except that a few glasses were broken.

The bunch arrived home with quite a story to tell, and each ready to go again the next time the moon is full.

SEEK TO SPREAD KNOWLEDGE

For the purpose of securing more co-operation from physicians and nurses in the anti-tuberculosis campaign, the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis has inaugurated a movement to bring the importance of this subject to the attention of these two groups.

Among the first things which the association is trying to do is to induce the medical colleges and schools of nursing to give more instruction, particularly of a clinical nature, on tuberculosis. An effort will be made also to reach the individual practitioners and nurses by special booklets prepared for this purpose. The clinical and other organizations affiliated with the national association will, so far as possible, be made available for the widest possible use in training doctors and nurses in tubercular work.

"The object of the campaign," says Dr. Charles J. Hatfield, executive secretary of the national association, in making the announcement, "is primarily to secure more accurate and earlier diagnosis of tuberculosis on the part of physicians and to show nurses the great opportunities of service in the home care of consumptives. We shall also be able to put the average family physician in touch with the best methods of treating tuberculosis and with the most recent literature on that subject, thereby affording to the general public increased protection from this disease. Practically all of the medical colleges and schools of nursing of the country have expressed their approval of our plan and have offered to co-operate with us. While the medical profession generally has unselfishly assisted the nation-wide campaign against this disease, we feel, because of its prevalence, tuberculosis should be given special attention by medical students and practicing physicians everywhere. No other single disease demands so much time and attention from the general practitioner in medicine. We shall try to make it easy for any doctor or nurse to acquire a specialized knowledge of tuberculosis."

A LOST FRIEND

"I'm up against it. I like Brown very much, but I see no way now to avoid losing his friendship."

"What's the matter?"

"He has asked me to lend him money. If I refuse he'll hate me; if I lend it to him I shall hate him."—Detroit Free Press.

"The doctor said he'd have me on my feet in two weeks."

"Well, did he?"

"He sure did! I had to sell my car to pay his bill."

AM I RIGHT?

—I live in Glendale, pay considerable taxes in Glendale, feel a great pride in our splendid city, neglect no opportunity to advertise its advantages, and somehow feel that you ought to give me the preference over a competitor who lives in Los Angeles and whose loyalty is to that city.

J. F. LILLY

MORTGAGES AND INSURANCE

Sunset 1592 410 S. BRAND Home 1163

THERE IS A REASON

why people are satisfied with the

GLENDALE FURNITURE STORE

Try them and see. Highest cash or exchange price paid for used furniture. See us first.

606-8 West Broadway Sunset Phone 20-W

GOOD NEWS

—Railroad officials tell us more tourists than ever are coming to California this winter.

It will help us all

Glendale Laundry Co.

Arden and Columbus

Glendale 163 Telephones Home 723

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

The undersigned will sell on Thursday, November 15, 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m., in front of my place of business, 710 West Broadway, Glendale, Cal., to the highest bidder, one Cleveland motorcycle, factory number 725, license number G G 958. Owner unknown. To cover repair charges in accordance with the laws of the state of California, unless redeemed by rightful owner prior to said date.

SMITH CYCLERY,

710 West Broadway, Glendale, Cal.

Dated this 26th day of October, 1917. 47t6

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Chrysanthemums freshly cut, from the Meeker gardens, delivered for less than you can purchase 48 to 60-hour-old blooms in Los Angeles. Our gardens are open to the public. Phone Glendale 1108. 33t25

SPIRITUAL CHURCH

The Harmonial Spiritual church of Glendale will meet each Thursday evening at 8 o'clock at the home of Mrs. E. Z. Barnett, 502 West Ninth street. Everybody welcome. Mrs. B. L. Cline, secretary. tf-Wed

LIGHT AS CHAFF

Two English laborers who were on the road to Birmingham to get work happened to meet an old Irishman on the roadside. They inquired of Pat how long it would take to get there. Pat simply looked at them and made no reply. Thinking he was deaf, they walked on. When they had gone about 300 yards he called after them. So they came back.

"Ye asked me how long it would take to go to Birmingham."

"Yes," they said.

"Well," said Pat, "it will take ye four hours."

"Why didn't you tell us that before?" they asked.

"Well, now," said Pat, "how the dickens could I tell ye until I saw how fast ye could walk first!"

IRISH REPARTEE

At one of the Sinn Fein meetings in Ireland a speaker said that he was a member of the organization because his grandfather and father were members before him. A Redmondite in the crowd asked, "If your father and grandfather were fools what would you be?" "I suppose," replied the Sinn Feiner, "I'd be a member of the parliamentary party."—Exchange.

Sunset 59 Home 602

Your Groceries Will Come on Time

don't worry about that. There'll be no disappointments about the groceries, either. Your housewifely judgment will be thoroughly satisfied. As for prices, well, just compare ours with others of equal grade.

Let us send you a sample bottle of our Rock Candy Maple Syrup now shown in one of our windows. By using more syrup you will help save the granulated sugar.

Quality Grocery

Cor. 3rd and Brand Blvd.

ARCHIE PARKER

THE WAR IN FRANCE

(Continued from Page One)

doing work in the French army in a very limited way. It was in a little town where 150 French soldiers were on leave, and one night when they were cold and hungry and had got nothing to eat, they began to raise a small rebellion and complained against their government. The secretary of this foyer went to them and induced them to go down to the foyer and gave them some hot tea and chocolate, and found a warm place for them, and in half an hour they were going away with cheers for France. That is to show you how these people are affected by any encouragement that is given them. The French people appreciate that kind of thing.

Graves Dot Countryside

"After you leave Paris and travel east you do not go more than 20 or 30 miles before you begin to see by the roadside and in the fields the crosses erected over the men as they fell in those first days of the war, when the Germans were stopped. As you go along the roads through the beautiful wheat fields you will see a cross here and a cross there, and then a clump of crosses showing you distinctly where they began to drive these men back, and how in one spot the struggle was more intense than in another. Then as you press on you come to these villages. You see them, blown completely to pieces, not burnt, but blown up perhaps by dynamite or perhaps by shell fire. And you push on, come to those cities where the final stand was made, Verdun, Rheims, Alendes and Ypres. All these cities show the awful punishment the people have received.

"I was in Rheims, where I had been to look at the cathedral and see its desolation that I was invited to lunch with Gen. Schmidt, an Alsatian. His tent was in the basement of a large grain elevator built of concrete and away down in the basement was a very safe place.

French Need Encouragement

"Here we had lunch with his whole staff. He was very much interested to learn of the work of the Y. M. C. A. He had seen it in the British army, and as I told him of the work we were doing he expressed a desire that such work might also be done in the French army—that that was what the men needed, something that would encourage them, make them feel the world suffered with them and sympathized with their sufferings. The cathedral was not struck while I was there, but the bombardment all around it was quite intense. A 17-inch shell burst in a building opposite the cathedral while we were there, throwing a cloud of brick dust completely over the building, so as almost to hide it from view. Another shell struck the side of the building. Gen. Schmidt estimated that the Germans dropped about 1000 shells a day on the city.

Visit to Verdun

"We went to Verdun and the general in command asked us to return that night to Chalons to dine with him and his staff. This was the French general in command at the Dardanelles; he lost one arm and had both legs broken while in service there. He, too, was very much interested in the Y. M. C. A., and wanted us to describe baseball. He felt that the French soldiers would very much appreciate games, and that they would help in the morale of the army. The leading sergeant of his staff was anxious that I should stay until the next day and visit the hospital in the town, which he said was noted for its work on fractured bones, and had a most eminent surgeon who was to operate on the day following.

"I went to the hospital and was ushered into the operating room and saw this doctor perform the operation. He said he realized the value of the work the Y. M. C. A. was doing in the way of encouraging men in the habits of cleanliness, and he thought it would be a great thing to have such work in the French army.

"'You English and Americans,' he said, 'are more particular about your baths than we are.'

"These conversations with the French general resulted in a dinner given by Gen. Petain, to which were also invited Gen. Pershing, Ambassador Sharpe and members of the Y. M. C. A. in France. I was not present at this dinner, but after a discussion of the whole matter there we were invited to come into the French army and do the work we were doing in the other army. Gen. Petain said he would designate 1000 places where he would like to have us put up huts, which he wanted to have run in the name of the Y. M. C. A. Now this seems to be to be an appeal which we can hardly refuse, when you think of the French soldiers and of all they have been through the last three years.

"They want us to do this for the French soldiers in order that we may give them comfort, cheer and sympathy, and they have asked for at least 500 of our huts and 1000 secretaries. That would have cost us $3,000,000 to provide.

"Just here let me say that while I was in Paris there came from Italy a request that we should go down there and do the same work in the Italian army. One of the princes of Italy and one of the princes of the Catholic church came with that request, and it resulted in Mr. Sayre and a committee going to Italy and there receiving an invitation to do this work in the largest way in the Italian army. This will cost us about $2,000,000. Mr. Mott, our general secretary, sent by President Wilson with the Root commission to Russia, received an invitation to do this work in the Russian army. That will cost another $3,000,000. During the spring we made a campaign for $3,000,000, thinking that would take care of the Y. M. C. A. work in this country up to the first of January. We had no idea we should be called upon to go abroad. This work has become much larger than we anticipated, and we have already spent over $5,000,000 in this country, and it will cost $11,000,000 to carry out the work in the United States to July 1. We shall have 550 huts and about 2000 secretaries in this country. It will take over $12,000,000 to carry on the work in the American army in France.

"In the largest war ever fought in the past 2,000,000 was the largest number of men in service on both sides. Today there are under arms, besides those killed, between 35,000,000 and 45,000,000 men. The Y. M. C. A. is doing its work in the armies of the allies, in Africa and Mesopotamia and all the way along the eastern and western fronts, and in Italy.

"This all added together makes a budget of $35,000,000 to carry on this work until the first of July next, and we have promised these people that we will do this work and they are already engaged on it.

Americans Use Two Ports

"Now let me give you a little idea of the American army. Our soldiers have landed at two seaport towns in France, where the government has built barracks to accommodate them. The men are kept there about two weeks and are then moved to a place about 25 miles back of the firing line. They are quartered in villages, from 800 to 2000 men in each village. They are not allowed to have barracks or tents for fear of revealing their location to the German aviators. This has made it exceedingly hard work for us, because we have established buildings in each one of these little villages. whereas in this country where they are large camps a building will take care of a largt number of men.

Building for Shipwrecked Men

"At one of the leading seaports we are doing much work among the sailors. At one place we have five buildings, one for exchanging money for the sailors, one a restaurant given and furnished by Mrs. Vincent Astor, also a building to accommodate 100 shipwrecked men from vessels that have been torpedoed. We also have a theater for the entertainment of the sailors and dormitories where we house several hundred of them. In these French villages to which our troops are going there is very little entertainment for the men. They are put into every building that is available, including stables. Kitchens are established in the street, and a man draws his rations and sits down where he can to eat them. But there is also nothing where men can spend their money. They get three months' pay at once and naturally have a burning desire to spend it.

"The only thing they can spend it on is wine, and in some cases they have taken too much of it. Our associations have first started with tents and organized the boys into athletic games, baseball, football, boxing matches, etc., but before I came away in every one of these villages there were 14 of them along the river valley for a distance of 20 miles, we had Y. M. C. A. buildings carrying on all the different kinds of work of the association, including places where the soldiers could get chocolate, coffee, tea, tobacco and cigarettes.

Men Take Up Theatricals

"We also had moving picture shows, billiard rooms and theatrical companies organized among the men.

"The government called on us to go to little aviation camps that were established in different parts of France—with 1500 or 2000 men in each. There were also lumber camps, and we were asked to send men to them.

"I am proud to say that when our men arrived in France they realized they had much to learn—that what they had learned was not of service to them there, and they set themselves to work, drilling and learning of the warfare that is needed in France.

"There was a brigade of soldiers in France called the Alpines. They came from the Swiss border. They were the pick of the French army and numbered 8000 at the beginning, but they have been in the severest of fights and are now reduced to 3000. They have been assigned to teach our men, and the most kindly spirit has been developed between instructor and troops. They are short, stocky fellows, well built, take little short steps and march very fast. They are teaching our men bomb throwing, trench work and artillery work."

The speaker here described some of the missiles and war equipment which he had brought with him from France, including a bomb, a gas mask and a steel helmet.

"I'll just give you a word," he said, "regarding the American generals at the front. Gen. Sibert is very much interested in Y. M. C. A. work. I asked him regarding the services of the young men in the army and in the Y. M. C. A.—if he thought that a young man could give better service in the Y. M. C. A. work as secretary, or in the ranks. He said, 'If the young man is of the right kind, and able to entertain his fellow-men and encourage them, he can do much more service to his country and army as a secretary of the association than he could do in the ranks.' I asked the same question of Gen. Pershing and got the same reply from him, and he rather smiled and there was a twinkle in his eye, as he said, 'Just think what a lot of good the young men of the Christian Association can do in the ranks.'

"Gen. Pershing is a man who has certainly won my heart, and if there is any man in whom you may have confidence and feel that he is the man for the place, it is Gen. Pershing. He certainly has the confidence of the men. He loves every man in the army and wants to protect him from evil, and keep him in the best condition to do his duty, and is ready to do anything to co-operate and help—anything for the good of his men—and I think that as a result of this interest of Gen. Pershing and the American officers there has been less disease in the American army up to the present time than in any of the other armies of Europe.

"Gen. Pershing told me he hoped he could avoid having our men go to Paris, but he said, 'I am told that after the men have been three months in the trenches or out working they will have to have some recreation or time off. I suppose they will go to Paris. Now it is for you to take care of them and look after them, and there will be at times something like 20,000 of them.'

Temptations of Paris

"My friends, do not blame any soldier visiting Paris if he has a tremendous struggle to hold himself right. If Paris and London had temptations before, they were nothing compared to what they are today. The soldier can not escape from it. He is seized, he is taken bodily. If a man wants to do well and go right he has no opportunity except by the very strongest of will power, and I think that our men are doing well under the conditions.

"On the suggestion of Gen. Per-Pershing, we are establishing in Paris a hotel that will accommodate 5000 men. Then we have got to have a barracks that will sleep 10,000 men. The Y. M. C. A. in London is in a position to sleep 15,000 men. For the hotel we are obliged to pay $60,000. Gen. Pershing asked us to establish a place down on the Swiss border, saying he would give many of his men leave to go there when he would not give them leave to go to Paris. That would be a place where he could interest men in winter sports, and we are now preparing to meet that proposition. I wish you could see our Eagle Hut on the Strand in London, where we can sleep 500 men. I saw 500 men there, and I saw them at breakfast.

"It is the latest thing in Y. M. C. A. work, presided over by Lady Ward, former Ambassador Reid's daughter, and she si doing noble work. I was very skeptical about sending American women into these camps, but after what I have seen I think it would be a mistake to miss the opportunity. I don't think there is a place where a true woman could be safer. While in London I called on Admiral Sims and asked him if he had any message to send to the American people. His secretary answered for him, saying, 'I can tell you what Admiral Sims would say to you, because I have heard him say it several times to other people. It is that if all the armies and all the war work were organized as effectively as the Y. M. C. A. the war would have been over before now.'

"I was talking with some British Tommies and they said that last winter, if it had not been for the Y. M. C. A., there would have been a revolution in the British army. It was here we had our cheer and comfort.

"I met the captain who censored the mail and he said to me, 'If you could only see letters written home on the Y. M. C. A. paper and could read the good things they say about the Y. M. C. A. you would be pleased. There is hardly a letter that comes that does not praise the Y. M. C. A.'

"On the steamer coming home I met a Catholic bishop from New Zealand who had been near the trenches. He said: 'Your Y. M. C. A. is doing splendid work. I never yet was stuck and in a bad position to make good that they did not help me out.' A Catholic mother came into our office last week and said she never had any confidence in the Y. M. C. A., but from the letters her boy had written home she wanted to show her appreciation and she brought some money.

"A man came to the office two weeks ago and said that he had a son in the Lafayette aviation camp in France who was killed, and that after his death he received a letter saying how much the Y. M. C. A. had meant to him, adding: 'I want to put up a building in that town and furnish and support it till the end of the war in appreciation of what you have done for me.'

"I sincerely believe that nothing binds a young man over there more closely to his home and encourages him than the thought that we are doing our utmost to help him and to make his burdens as light as possible. If the United States government did this work it would be the same. This work comes from the government's friends who are doing it voluntarily and are anxious to help, and it forms a true bond between our people and the men at the front.

British Efficiency

"Now, our men have not been into the battle as yet. They have not been under shell fire. They have not been wounded and mangled. But all this is before them if this war keeps on. So let me take you up to the British war front where these men have been standing for three years under terrific strain. Everywhere I went and everything I saw gives me an admiration for what the British army has done. Every automobile is polished and painted, every ambulance in the finest condition, every horse sleekly groomed, and every harness polished. The British army is an army which in three years has passed and exceeded in efficiency the army which was forty years in preparation. Everything is put on a permanent basis in their camps and hospitals, the grounds of which are laid out with flowers, the hospital ships take the wounded back from the front. Covered with mud from the trenches and bloody with their wounds and their bandages, they were brought in ambulances to the hospital, suffering in agony.

"The first hospital was equipped and supplied by America. The nurses and all the surgeons there were Americans. I saw 160 men brought up in one of thees ambulances as I stood. They were laid on the ground, each suffering, but patient, not asking for a drink of water or anything they might need. They were taken into a room and washed a little; they were then taken into the X-ray room, where the shot was located; then they passed into the operating room, where the doctors labored from early morning till late at night. Then they were washed and put into clean clothing and laid away to recover. The work of the Y. M. C. A. in these hospitals is something wonderful.

"In front of the city of Lens I was asked if I would like to go out into the front line trench. My friend looked out and told me it was pretty wicked, but he finally told me I could go. During the three weeks I was there in this section 9 per cent of the Y. M. C. A. secretaries were killed or wounded.

In the Midst of a Great Drive

"I happened to be in this section of Flanders when the first drive began in August. I saw the preparations for it and I saw the men moving out. Back of the line of these defenses were 1,000,000 men ready to go on this drive. For a distance of 20 miles there were ambulances and motors beside the road, hub to hub, waiting for service.

"Hospitals were ready to care for one million men between that time and the first of January. It was just at dusk when the men started to go out of the trenches, and I watched them go by. The men knew there was something on. Every officer was dressed for the occasion. He had none of the marks that would distinguish him as an officer. The Y. M. C. A. had been full of soldiers writing home, and this is always the case just before they go into battle.

"They march by. Their faces are serious. They realize what is ahead. Most of them had had the same experience. There was no music, and all the time I was in France I never heard the note of a band. There was no cheering. They realized what was before them and they went on manfully to do their duty. They were crowded up in thoe trensches. At 2 o'clock in the morning the artillery, which had been firing and booming for several days, stopped. Only shells coming from the enemy could be heard.

Over the Top

"All of a sudden several rockets are seen all along the line. They go up into the air and in a moment it seemed as if all hell had broken loose. And every cannon was being fired and was lighting up the night. That kept up till at dawn the men were ordered to go over the tops. Not with any rush or with a charge or with cheering did they go. They went slowly. They moved up over this part of the field that had been so perfectly plowed with shells that no human life could be there except a few men creeping out of dug out and holes.

"The men moved over this section as far as they could go. They are held then on a signal; all the artillery stops and the men jump forward, push ahead until they are met by the enemy, and then begins the death struggle, each man trying to kill his fellow.

"Then you see coming back on this side the wounded. Some walking alone, others being brought on stretchers, the doctors coming to meet them, the Y. M. C. A. secretaries coming to meet them and cheering them. Oh, the mockery of it—one trying to kill, the other trying to save.

"Stand with me before an open grave, 300 feet long and see them bring these men back and lay them in this grave, head to foot, as close as they can allow them, a foot to a man, and then cover them up with cold clay. Some of their names never even to be known. When you see sights like this, when you see these men giving their all, what does money, business, the income tax, seem, compared with all this. Take one of these lives and credit it on one side, and try to give in return something which equals what these men have given. It is impossible.

"The sons of America, England and France are fighting side by side. Their bodies are buried together in the soil of France. My friends, never be ashamed of the fact that your forefathers were Englishmen. Never forget the heroes of France. They have stood together for us and our country.

"Now, in closing let me say this: The United States government and her allies have appealed to the Y. M. C. A. to go with the soldiers while they are passing through such sufferings as I have described, to minister to their comfort, to encourage them in their trouble, to give them advice, to take their minds from their sufferings, to keep their morale at a high standard, to make them feel that we suffer with them, that we appreciate the sacrifices they are making. The boy themselves have got faith enough. We have promised hundreds of thousands of mothers and fathers, wives, sisters and sweethearts, that we will go with their loved ones and try to hold them thrrough in mind, spirit and body, and when the war is over return them, not moral wrecks but stronger in character, better citizens and heroes worth yof our honor.

"We have accepted this responsibility and we lean on the people of our country that we will make good in this service and share this suffering with these boys that are suffering for us."

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Write for Descriptive Booklet

ANOTHER CONVERTED BREWERY

Florida's first sugar refinery is interesting for various reasons. It marks the opening of an industry new to that state. Also, the first plant to be devoted to the production of sugar there is the plant of the Florida Brewing Company, which has been in operation for twenty years, making liquors. The officers of the company decided to go out of the brewing business because there are so few counties left in Florida where the sale of beer is not restricted, and indications are that Florida will be voted "dry" in the near future.

Cuban methods of sugar cane growing are to be introduced as the most suitable for climate and soil conditions of Florida. Two previous attempts to start cane growing in the state failed for lack or knowledge and insufficient resources. But the brewing company interested now undoubtedly will be able to put its project through.

The brewers and distillers who don't stop to repine at the gradual displacement of their business are finding that there are a good many opportunities for useful and profitable enterprise open to them. They are converting their plants with comparatively little expense to all sorts of manufacturing purposes. And the energetic ones haven't lost anything yet.

OLD AS THE ETERNAL HILLS

If Adam were still alive he would be about the same age as R. E. Morse. Adam met him after he was banished from the Garden of Eden. Eve also knew him after she ate the forbidden fruit. Pharaoh must have been well acquainted with him, as he met him repeatedly. He was with Joseph's brethren a long time after they sold Joseph into Egypt. Saul, David, Solomon and all the kings of old knew him well. And in the New Testament we find men who also knew him. Judas, who betrayed the Lord and afterward killed himself; Peter, who denied his Master, and so on all the way through the Bible and up to the present time. We all know him or have met him. Could we by any power annihilate R. E. Morse, how happy we should make the world! But no one cares to profit by the experience of others, and therefore all must learn by the one teacher, whose lesson is bitter in the extreme.

Experience! If our conscience were not hardened, and we would listen to its dictates oftener, we might become less familiar with R. E. Morse. Looking back is the time we see him. R. E. Morse is always right there behind us. If we would only come out into the open, so we could see him as he is, we might avoid his acquaintance—the outlaw, Remorse. —Christian Herald.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Labor unions, parent-teacher associations, women's clubs, churches and other religious bodies, and many other organizations directly concerned with education, have been enlisted by the United States bureau of education in a campaign for the maintenance of school efficiency as a special patriotic duty this year.

In his appeal, Dr. Claxton, commissioner of education, points out the existing fear lest public schools shall suffer because of conditions growing out of the entrance of the United States into the war. He emphasizes the fact that as a measure of present defense and for the future welfare of the country, as well as for the individual benefit of the children, it is of the greatest importance that the schools be maintained in the highest standards of efficiency.

Especially important, in the view of the commissioner, is prompt and regular attendance at school and proper employment during out of school hours. These, the commissioner believes, will be children's surest protection against temptations to juvenile delinquencies.

Labor unions are especially appealed to to urge the children now in high school to complete their work. Superintendents of schools have been asked to co-operate with the representatives of labor unions in their communities in the efforts to keep children in school.

Wife—Tom, I want $20 for pin money.

Hub—Great Scott! Here it is, but I'm darned glad you don't want to buy spikes.—Boston Transcript.

"I ain't kicking at these meatless days, ma, you understand."

"Well, then?"

"Only let's have a beetless day, too, once in a while."

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